

We, the undersigned residents of the City Rockville, oppose the application by Jehovah's Witness Church to combine two residential properties at the corner of Great Falls Road and Maryland Ave., demolish one house and transform the second house into an institutional use that no longer looks or functions like a residence.

This intersection is the gateway to Rockville neighborhoods and has already been compromised by the high concentration of institution uses including Julius West Middle School, the Masonic Hall, the Rockville Home for Boys and the current Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall. We believe this application will result in the irreversible loss of a residential portion of our neighborhood, will destroy the last remnants of the historic black community who lived here and will be the tipping point that transforms this area into an institutional hub.

We urge the Mayor and Council to approve historic designation for 628 Great Falls Road and the Rockville Planning Commission to deny this application for a new Kingdom Hall at this location.

Cecilia A. Stume 508 Carr Ave. Rockville Md  
 Joanne B. Snyder 506 Carr Ave Rockville M.D.  
 Fred Snyder  
 Kaye Dubas 503 Carr Ave Rockville, Md

**WEST END CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION**  
**Rockville, Maryland**  
*www.weca.us*



June 7, 2013

Rockville Mayor and Council  
Rockville City Hall  
111 Maryland Avenue  
Rockville, MD 20850

Subj: Historic Designation of 628 Great Falls Road

Attachment A: Unfolding Story of Black Kinship Community at Great Falls Road

Dear Mayor and Council:

**WECA asks you to support the process of Historic Designation for 628 Great Falls Road by authorizing filing for a Historic District rezoning through the Sectional Map Amendment process.**

Here are the reasons:

**Significant new historic findings have been discovered and more research is underway.** On April 18, 2013 the Historic District Commission (HDC) recommended that 628 be designated historic. That recommendation was based primarily on the merits of the residential structure seen in the broad context of Rockville's history. The specific historic context – the building's relation to its neighborhood and community - was not well-understood at that time. Research conducted in the last month and a half has produced documented evidence of a Historic Black Kinship Community established by free black men and women prior to the Civil War at this site. The house at 628 Great Falls Road is located on the largest land holding within this community. While extensive information has been discovered, further research is needed to fully understand the context of this property. WECA will conduct additional research in parallel with the process of historic designation and to the extent that the schedule of the process allows.

**The house at 628 Great Falls Road meets HDC criteria for historic designation.** The staff report of April 11, 2013 prepared for the Historic District Commission demonstrates that the subject property meets Criteria I-C, II-A and II-E of the City's adopted Historic Designation Criteria. Staff also noted that "The property is a 'gateway' property into the historic center of Rockville, indicating the predominantly residential character of the City." The information presented in the paragraphs below demonstrates that 628 also meets HDC criteria I-D (Has character, interest, or value as part of the development, or cultural heritage of the City, County, State, Nation).

**The house is located on the site of a historic black community established by free black men and women prior to the Civil War.** Between 1832 and 1856 Thomas Price, a free black man, and two free black women, Sarah Hopkins and Ann Willson, purchased three abutting parcels of land totally 9.75 acres. This block of land stretched from south of Maryland Avenue, including the land that is Millennium Park today, and followed Great Falls Road towards the center of Rockville. (See map on p. 2a of Attachment A.) Review of the census data from 1860 to 1900 shows that 30 to 40 black people lived here in at least 5 separate households. In 1867 only ten black citizens owned land in the Rockville area (District 4); four of these black land owners and their holdings are located within the Great Falls black community.

Deeds and wills establish that black women played a significant role in acquiring and maintaining the family homesteads, which provided a center for family life. These same records document that after the end of slavery in Maryland in November 1864 black men actively pursued schools for their children and churches for the community. Many of these people lived in households along Great Falls Road. This community existed here for more than a century beginning in 1832. A descendant of Ann Willson's family lived on the property until 1966. The history of this community, as it is known so far, is presented in Attachment A.

**The house at 628 Great Falls Road is one of five extant, historic structures which define the extent of Black Kinship Community along Great Falls Road.** Few of the structures associated with the historic Black Kinship Community exist today. As prosperity grew within the community its members typically replaced existing houses and buildings with more modern and better ones. The 1902 "Bessie Hill" house at 602 Great Falls Road has been designated historic. It is one of the oldest structures belonging to this community. There are four other houses of historic value in this area. They are:

- Nina Clarke's house at 600 Great Falls Road built ca. 1913,
- The house at 608 Great Falls Road built by Ferdinand and Emma Nugent, great grandson of Ann Willson, ca. 1910
- Marsha Douma's house at 616 Great Falls Road, which dates from 1902, and
- the house at 628 Great Falls Road built ca. 1923.

There is evidence that Dr. Douma's house may have belonged to the original free black family who purchased this land in 1832. This is based on the style of construction and the fact that this land was owned by Martha Graham, a black woman, until 1906. More research is needed to verify its origins. More research is also needed to date the house at 628 Great Falls Road. All of these houses are variations of vernacular architecture built at the beginning of the twentieth century. Taken together they are the remnants of the residential community begun by free black people.

**Preserving 628 Great Falls Road has significance beyond its value as an individual property.** It is the southernmost extant house located on property

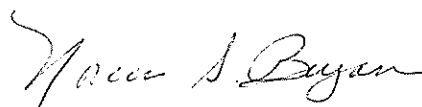
formerly owned by members of the Black Kinship Community. It is the landmark which tells travelers- residents and visitors- that they are entering a timeless residential neighborhood. Its loss as a residence would mean that this portion of the neighborhood would be transformed into a concentration of institutions, more than 70% of the land would be devoted to such uses. Already the boundaries of the historic community have been shrunk by the expansion of Maryland Avenue, by the construction of I-270 and the interchange at this location.

**Comments on WECA's Role regarding historic designation-**

- The potential loss of the residential use of the house at 628 Great Falls Road, as a residence and our landmark gateway, has been a call to action for our West End neighborhood. Its purchase and proposed alternative use only became known to the West End by the filing of the development expansion by the Jehovah's Witnesses. By tradition, the citizens of the West End do not interfere with the destiny of individual residential properties. However, since the current owners of 628 Great Falls Road wish to transform the house into an institution, and the adjacent house and land at 626 Great Falls Road into a parking lot, we feel we need to act.
- We are an eclectic neighborhood, containing housing whose character we value along with the independence of individual owners to shape and maintain their own houses and land. Potential loss of a residence rallies neighbors to save it, particularly when it will be transformed to a non-residential use. By example, in the 1980s the community rose to protect the Bullard property from being developed into high-rise office buildings. This grand expanse of land located to the west of Great Falls Road, farmed for generations and the site of the Chestnut Lodge hospital, was prized as part of our residential community. The City Council listened to the outrage of the community by turning down an office complex and protecting the existing residential zoning. The communities of Rose Hill and Rose Hill Falls stand here today. It is ONLY when landmarks are threatened or their loss is imminent that West End neighbors come together to champion their preservation.

Thank you for giving your attention to this new information and citizens views.

Sincerely,



Noreen S. Bryan  
President, West End Citizens Association  
207 S. Washington Street  
Rockville, MD 20850

## **The Unfolding Story of The Black Kinship Community Along Great Falls Road Attachment A**

### **Introduction**

In her book, "Rockville, Portrait of a City" Eileen McGuckian identifies four locations in Rockville where black communities were established in the 1800s.

Until recently, documented knowledge of the Great Falls black community was limited to the families who lived on a one acre parcel purchased by Ann Willson, a free black woman, prior to the Civil War. Now we know that the community was composed of more than nine acres stretching from south of Maryland Avenue, including the land which makes up Millenium Park today, and following Great Falls Road towards the center of Rockville.

In short, the settlement began earlier than previously dated; was composed of a greater number of families with more extensive land holdings than previously known; and was the home to some of the early leaders in Rockville's greater black community.

Of the black land owners in Rockville recorded in the 1867 Freeman's Bureau Records, four (4) of the ten (10) held parcels located along the Great Falls Road. They are Daniel Brogden, Louisa Blair, Ann Willson Davis, and Martha C. Graham.

The information which follows is a collaborative effort between Sharyn Duffin of Lincoln Park and Noreen Bryan of the West End. Ms. Duffin is a direct descendant of Ann Willson's granddaughter, Eliza Johnson. Through family stories and detailed research of historical records Sharyn has assembled extensive knowledge of family members and their neighbors in the black communities of Rockville. She has elaborate records and a prodigious memory. To this knowledge, additional research of the land records- deeds and wills- was done by Noreen Bryan to establish the location and extent of the land holdings belonging to free blacks along the Great Falls Road. To honor the history of these early pioneers, more research into individuals and their contributions that led to the establishment of strong, educated communities is warranted.

### **Snapshot of the Story - as we know it thus far**

In 1832 Jesse Leach sold five (5) acres of land to Thomas Price for \$175. We know that Thomas Price was black and a free man because he is included in the 1832 listing of Free African Americans in the state of Maryland. This listing was used to determine how many former slaves were interested in relocating to Africa. Thomas Price, age 49, his wife, Tabitha, age 31, and their daughter, Martha, age 3, are included in the list. The location of the land purchased by Mr. Price begins at the intersection of Maryland Ave and Great Falls Road and extends along Great Falls Road towards the center of Rockville.

Six months later in 1833 Mr. Leach sold an additional acre of land to Sarah Hopkins. This land was contiguous with Mr. Price's land and located to the north.

More than a decade later in 1845 Mr. Leach sold one more acre of ground to Ann Willson as noted above. The last known parcel of the land, which defines this community, was added in 1856 when Mr. Leach sold  $2\frac{3}{4}$  additional acres to Thomas Price. These acres were located south of Mr. Price's existing holdings.

These contiguous parcels of land – 9.75 acres in all- are the site of a very active black community begun before the Civil War and continuing through much of the twentieth century. Census data shows that family members of the original free black land owners - mothers, sisters, brothers and later children, grand children, great grand children and their descendants settled on these lands.

The map below shows the location of the individual properties and the extent of the holdings. (Some of the southern portions of these lands have been converted into the expansive I-270 interchange and Millennium Park.)

The existence of this community is substantiated by family histories, census data, deeds, wills and several maps created in the 1800's. The Martinet and Bond map of 1865 shows 5 houses labeled "col'd." The Hopkins Atlas of 1879 shows these houses and some of the people who lived there- B. Davis, T. Graham, and G. Blair. Lastly, the 1889-1890 subdivision plat for "Rockville Heights" blocks off the land of the black community as separate from and surrounded by the subdivision. The full record of land sales by deed with liber and folio is included in Attachment A.

## **Detailed Histories**

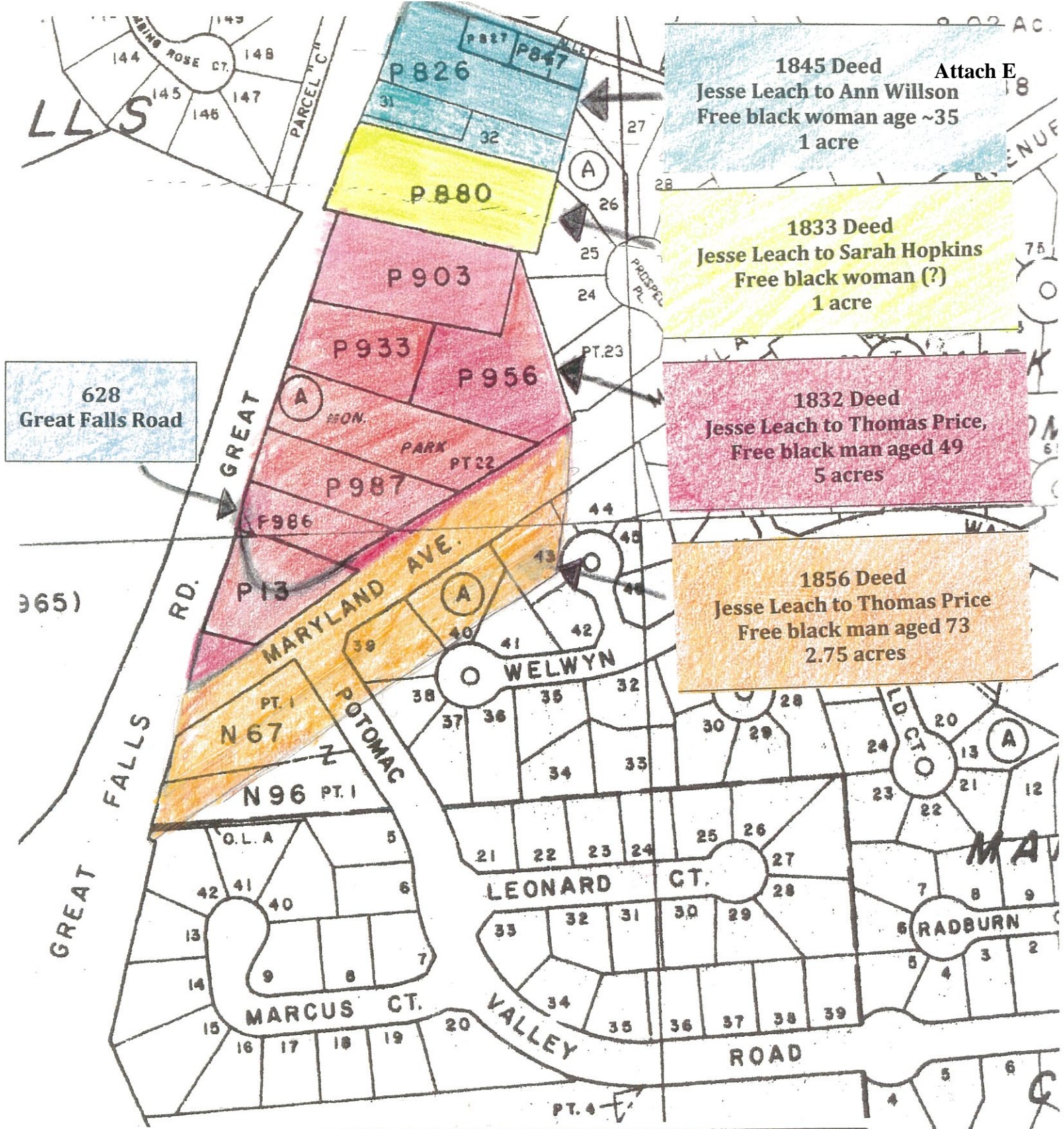
### **A. Lands Owned by Thomas Price and his family ( 7.75 acres)**

Before the Civil War Mr. Price lived on his 7+ acres of land along Great Falls Road for almost thirty years. He raised his family here. His will of 1858 left 4 acres of his land and his "dwelling house" to his daughter Martha Graham with instructions to sell the rest. Census data tells us that Martha lived almost all of her life on this site. After the Civil War she was joined by her husband, Tilghman Graham, a former slave. Martha had two sisters, Caroline R. Price Ransall and Sarah A. Price Dove. Caroline's children- John and Ann Ransall- spent much of their childhood in the Grahams' household.

Numerous family members lived on or near the Grahams property. Sarah Price, Martha's sister, and her husband Henry Dove lived for many years in a household located further south along the Great Falls Road. In 1857, shortly before he died, Thomas Price sold  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of his land to Louisa Carroll, a free black woman. A kinship connection is likely here. The 1850 census lists a household of Carrolls headed by Kitty Carroll living next door to the Prices. Study of the deeds indicates that Kitty and her family were located on Thomas Price's land. One of her children is Virginia Carroll, age 7. Later census data shows that when Virginia grew up and married she continued to live in a household on the Price's land.

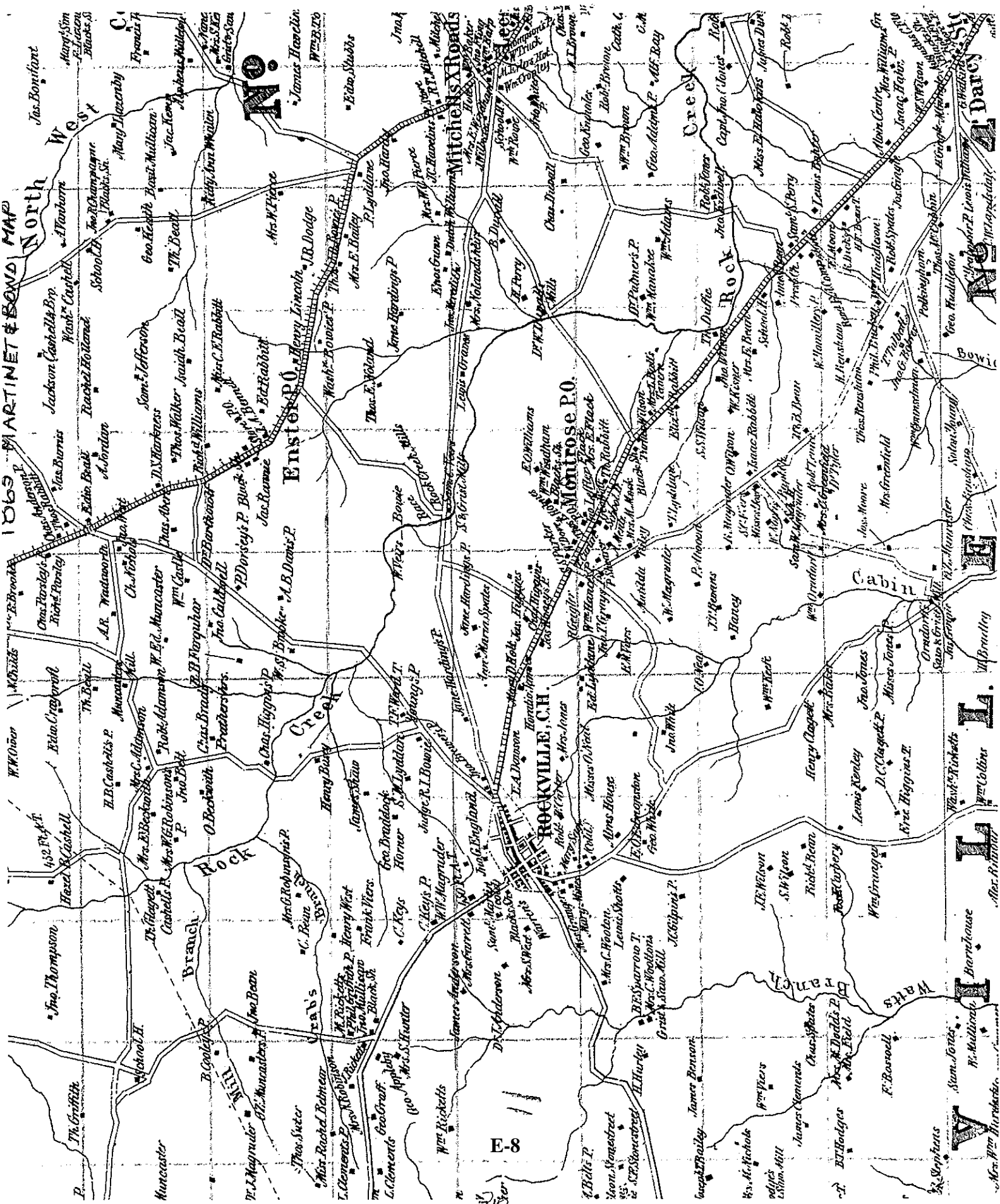
Acquiring the land from Thomas Price allowed Louisa Carroll to bring her children into her own household. Prior to the Civil War, the 1860 census shows that Louisa's children were scattered amongst several households. After the end of slavery in Maryland in November 1864 Louisa Carroll was able to collect her children and her husband around her on the land purchased from Thomas Price. The 1870 census shows her living there with her husband George Blair and 7



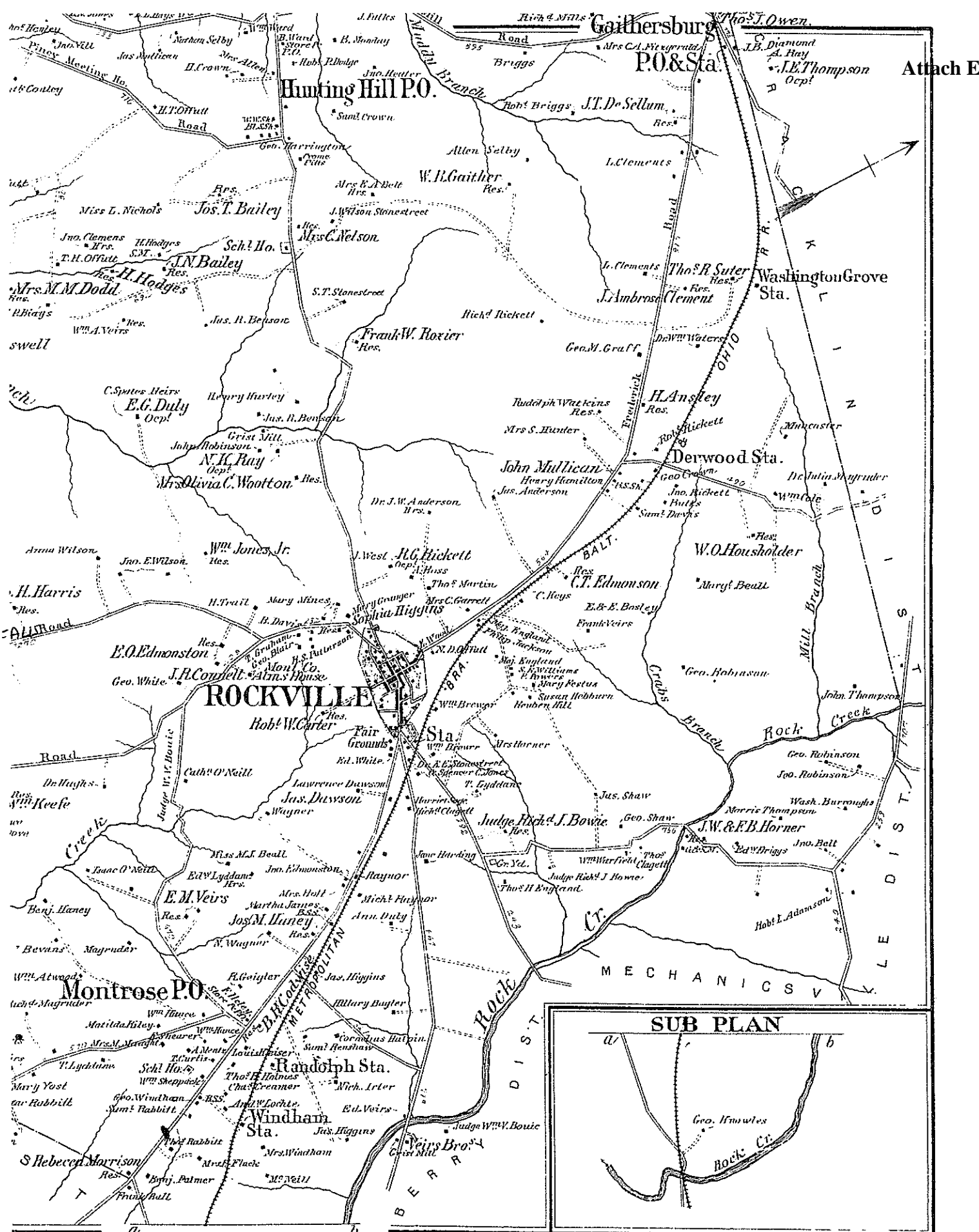


# Great Falls Road Black Kinship Community





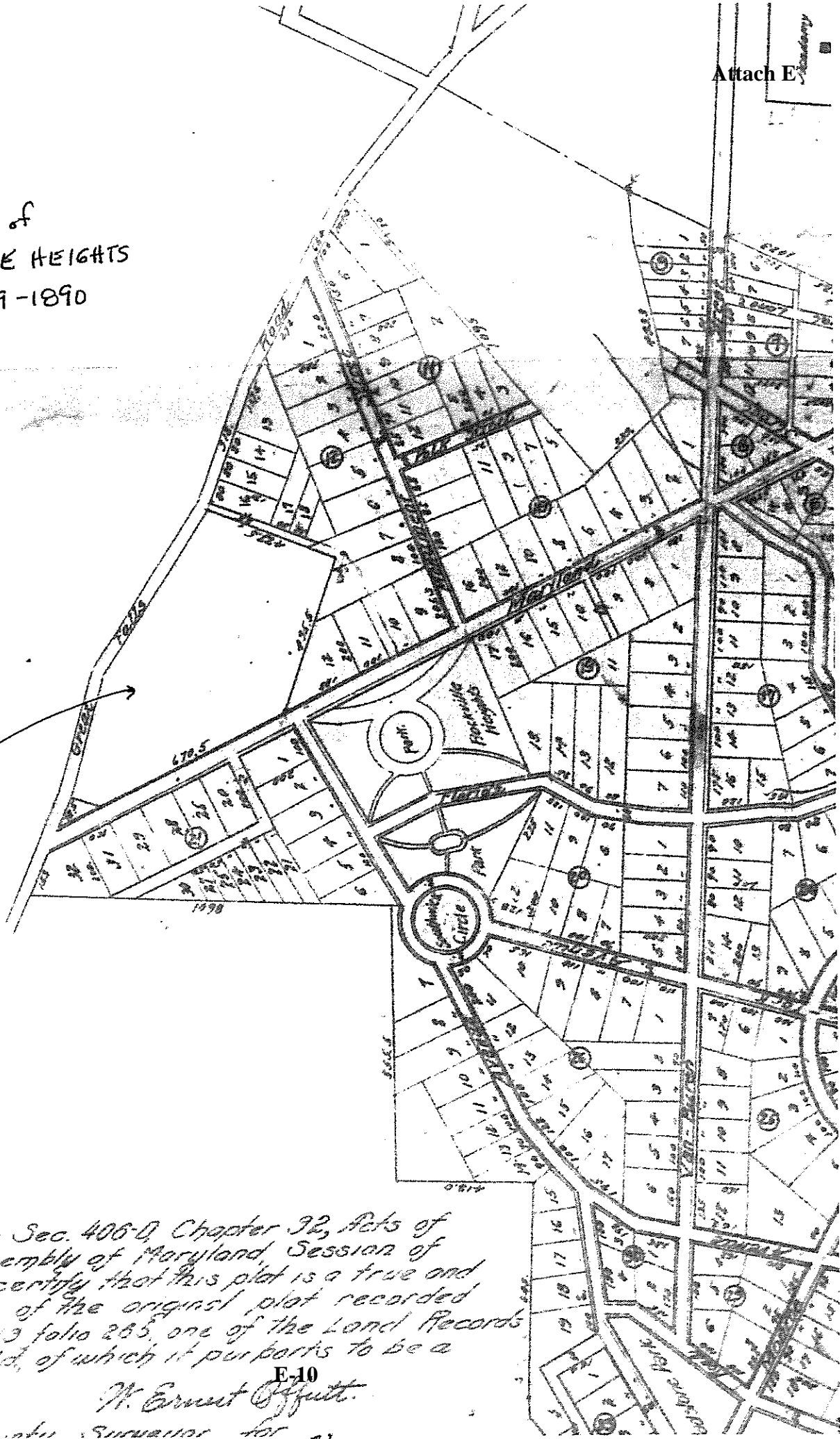




PLAT of  
ROCKVILLE HEIGHTS  
1889-1890

From 0:01 on reverse side

BLACK  
COMMUNITY



Pursuant to Sec. 406-D, Chapter 32, Acts of  
the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of  
1914, I hereby certify that this plat is a true and  
accurate copy of the original plat recorded  
in Liber JA No 13 folio 265, one of the Land Records  
of Montg Co. Md, of which it purports to be a  
copy

E-10

W. Ernest Offutt.

County Surveyor for ..

children. In the 1880 census Mr. Blair, a widower, continued to live on this land with some of his children. Louisa is absent having died in the same year of the birth of her last child.

Preserving the family land holdings was important to this community. It is evident in the histories of the Price–Graham land and the other properties that make up this community. In 1863 Martha bought back the balance of her father's holdings – 3 acres - from the executor of his estate. She paid \$569, a hefty sum in those days. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses she is living here with Tilghman and various other family members in her household. Virginia Carroll is now 37 years old, married to Wesley Smith and the mother of five children. They are living in the same location along Great Falls Road on the property belonging to either the Grahams or Blairs. The loss of the 1890 census data to fire, leaves a hole in the chronology of these people making it difficult to determine how long Martha stayed on her property. The 1900 census shows that Wesley and Virginia Smith continued to live on the site with some of their children and grandchildren. By that time Martha is living with her niece, Susan Hepburn in Lincoln Park.

Martha and Tilghman never had children. Martha, who outlived her husband, died in 1903. Without family to inherit the land it was sold for taxes to William H. Trail, a white man. In this deed the boundaries of the land are described clearly. They are Maryland Ave on the south, Great Falls Rd on the west, the property of the Masonic Temple on the north, identified as Jane Brogden's land in the deed, and the property of Louisa Blair and Rockville Heights on the east. It contained "four (4) acres more or less." (Note: The land holdings had been reduced by prior sales. In 1881 Martha gave her sister, Caroline, ~ ¾ acre. Subsequently Martha and Caroline sold 2.21 acres of land to the developers of the "Rockville Heights" subdivision. This land, mostly composed of the parcel purchased by Thomas Price in 1856, was south of Maryland Ave.)

In a tax sale in 1910 the same WH Trail acquired the half acre of land sold to Louisa Carroll Blair in 1857.

Subsequently Dr. Trail sold the land to William and Laura Bennett in 1925 and they proceeded to subdivide the land into 7 separate parcels. These parcels can be traced to existing deeds. One parcel was lost to the intersection at Great Falls Rd. and Maryland Ave.

## **B. Land owned by Sarah Hopkins and the Brogdens (1 acre)**

The history of Sarah Hopkins' land begins with its purchase from Jesse Leach in 1833. The record of ownership of this land is not yet complete. By the time that Ann Willson bought her acre from Jesse Leach in 1845, Sarah Hopkins had become Sarah Patricks and her land is recorded as one of the boundaries of the property sold to Ms. Willson. The next known recorded deed comes from 1856 when Daniel Brogden and his wife, Lydia, bought the land from Frank Joy and Ann Matilda Williams, presumably Sarah's children or next of kin. Mr. Brogden was an elderly Methodist minister at the time. By the 1870 census he is listed as age 84 living with his wife, Lydia, age 70. Their household is next door to the Grahams and the Blairs on one side and Annie Davis (i.e. Willson), age 70, on the other side. By the 1880 census this land is occupied by John and Jane Brogden with no mention of either

Daniel or Lydia. Presumably John is their son. John and Jane are still on this site in 1900. How long they continued to live has yet to be determined. However, in the 1906 tax sale in which WH Trail acquired Martha Graham's land, the northern boundary is described as "the Lane on the south side of the Jane-Brogden property." Jane Brogden would have been 57, based on the 1900 census data. In 1939 the Sarah Hopkins' land was purchased at a tax sale by Lillian Finley Hairston, great-granddaughter of Ann Willson. In 1956 Ms. Hairston sold the land again and it became the site of the Masonic Temple which exists there today. For more than 100 years the land was owned by members of the black community. The last owner Lillian Hairston had acquired this parcel and most of the land owned by Ann Willson. The outcome of her actions was a gathering together of her family lands and an expansion of them through the purchase of Sarah Hopkins property.

### **C. Land owned by Ann Willson and her family (1 acre)**

The history of Ann Willson's land begins with its purchase from the same Jesse Leach in 1845. Earlier, Ann Willson, a free black woman, aged 30, is shown in the 1832 listing of Free African Americans in the state of Maryland. Subsequently in the 1850 census, prior to the Civil War she is recorded living with George Willson, presumably her brother, a few doors away from the households of Kitty Carroll and Thomas Price and closer to the center of Rockville. Accordingly, it is fair to conclude that she is living on the land which she purchased from Jesse Leach. In the 1870 census she is 70 years old and is continuing to live on her land.

By this time she has sold  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of her land to Benoni Davis, her stepson, and his wife. The transaction is recorded in a deed from 1868 and shows the property to be located along the Great Falls Road. This is corroborated by the 1879 Hopkins Atlas which lists B. Davis beside a house at this location and up the street from the Grahams and Blairs. Shortly thereafter in 1871, Ann Willson Davis sold another quarter acre to William H. Johnson, husband of Benoni's daughter, Eliza Ann. At the time of her death in 1879, Ann left the balance of her property,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, to her other stepson, William Davis.

The tradition of preserving ownership of family lands was carried on by Eliza Johnson, Ann's granddaughter. During her lifetime Ann Willson Davis had parceled out her land to her stepsons and a son-in-law. Subsequently, more than 50 years later, Eliza Ann reassembled nearly all of Ann's land under her name. The half acre given to William Davis was left in his will to his son, John Davis in 1886. In 1901, John Davis, now a resident of Pittsburg, sold his  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre back to his cousin Eliza Ann for \$50. In a separate deed of 1901 between husband and wife, Eliza acquired the  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre which had been sold to William Johnson in 1871 by her grandmother. Following the death of her father, Benoni, Eliza Johnson, as one of two heirs to her father's property, reclaimed ownership of all of Ann's property, except the  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre bequeathed to Ella Davis Nugent, her sister. Eliza Davis Johnson was a woman in her early 50's when she completed these land transactions. In 1910, given that Ella Nugent was deceased, Eliza Johnson and Ferdinand Nugent, son of Ella, signed a deed which legally recorded the transfer of  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre in the SW corner of the property to Ferdinand and his wife, Emma, thereby fulfilling transfer of land inherited by his mother.

In 1902 following the tradition of helping family members, Eliza and her husband sold  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre to their daughter, Elizabeth "Bessie" Hill, in a 1902 deed which states "in consideration of the love and affection which we bear towards our daughter Elizabeth Hill (wife of Vernon Hill) ..." In 2010 the house built by Bessie and her husband, Vernon Hill, was approved for historic designation. Members of her family lived on this property until 1966. This land was part of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre sold to William Davis.

Eliza Davis died in 1917 leaving her remaining land holdings to her four daughters (i.e. Ann Willson's land excluding the  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre owned by the Nugents and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre belonging to Bessie Hill.)

By 1928 two of Eliza's daughters had died and her fourth daughter, Lillian, stepped forward to preserve the integrity of the remaining Willson/Davis/Johnson property. Lillian Finley purchased the land from her living sister, Eulie Carroll of Pittsburg and the heirs of her previously deceased sisters, Bessie Hill and Cora Meadows. In 1932 she sold  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre to Samuel Green. Currently his relation, if any, to the Johnson family is unknown. But preservation must have been a continuing goal, because Lillian Finley Hairston purchased the neighboring property, the current site of the Masonic Temple, at a tax sale in 1939. According to the census she was 54 years old at this time. Her grand niece, Sharyn Duffin recalls that Lillian lived in Washington, DC and spent summers in Rockville in one of the houses located on Ann Willson's property. Today Nina Clarke, local black historian and school teacher lives in the house built by Eliza and William Johnson ca. 1913 and later owned by Lillian Finley Hairston. She bought it with her husband, Samuel, in 1946.

## **Achievements of the Black Community Along Great Falls Road**

After the Civil War, within Rockville's black communities there were strong leaders who fostered the well-being and improvement of their families by acquiring land and working to establish schools for their children and churches as the spiritual centers of the community.

Black women recognized the importance of family land to the sustenance of their families. As the story above shows, land purchased by free black women before and after the Civil War gave them the place to gather their children and spouses into a family unit where they were nourished – physically through the gardens they planted and spiritually through the presence of family members. It is hard to imagine the hard work and frugality required of Martha and Tilghman Graham to amass the \$569 they presented to reacquire the 3 acres of her father's land, which was sold by the executor of Thomas Price's will. For black individuals, who as slaves had been forced to live and work separated from their families, family lands must have held a value that is difficult for those who have not been slaves to appreciate. The women played strong roles in acquiring and hanging on to these lands. By selling portions of the land to children, grand children, nieces and nephews they improved the well-being of an extended family. There are at least five outstanding, land-owning women in the black community along Great Falls Road-



Martha Graham, Louisa Carroll Blair, Ann Willson, Eliza Davis Johnson, granddaughter, and Lillian Finley Hairston, great granddaughter.

Black men worked to improve the lot of their children and their community through schools and churches. Recognizing the importance of literacy and fluency in numerical calculations, they were actively engaged in efforts to create schools for their children immediately after the Civil War.

The first advocacy for a school occurred in 1867. The Federal Government opened an office of the Freedmen's Bureau in Rockville to assist newly freed slaves. In 1866, this office pursued the request of "the Colored People of Rockville" to collect \$18.50 owed them by J. Mortimer Kilgour. Presumably, this success emboldened twenty (20) black Rockville men to pledge "support of a school at Rockville" and to hold themselves responsible for funds "necessary to pay the board and washing of the teacher and to provide fuel and lights for the School house." Tilghman Graham and George Blair of the Great Falls Road community were part of the group of petitioners, as were Henry Dove, Adam Baker and Reuben Hill who lived further south along Great Falls Road on the other side of the Alms House.

In 1868 Daniel Brogdan, the 82 year old Methodist minister, and his son John Brogdan of the Great Falls community joined five (5) other black men in purchasing ½ acre of land "for the purpose of erecting, or allowing to be erected thereon a School House, for the use, benefit and education of the colored People of Montgomery County forever." The land was purchased from Mary Brashears, one of the black land owners listed in the 1867 Freeman's Bureau Records.

The land records show that Tilghman Graham and John Brogden were Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892 when they purchased a church lot. In earlier days, when the church served both whites and blacks Thomas Price was the Exhorter.

Residents of the Great Falls community were active participants in the furtherance of the black people of Rockville. Undoubtedly there is still more to discover.

## History of Thomas Price Land-Listing of Deeds-Liber/Folio

1832 Deed- TPrice from JLeach-5 acres-pg 1 BS 5 296  
 1832 Deed- TPrice from JLeach-5 acres-pg 2 BS 5 297  
 1856 Deed-TPrice from JLeach- 2acres JGH 5 515  
 1857 Deed-LCarroll from TPrice-1/2 acre-pg 1 JGH 6 298  
 1857 Deed-LCarroll from TPrice-1/2 acre-pg 2 JGH 6 299  
 1863 Deed-TPrice Est to MGraham-3 acres-pg 1 JGH 9 98  
 1863 Deed-TPrice Est to MGraham-3 acres-pg 2 JGH 9 99  
 1881 Deed-MGraham to Caroline Ransell sister-pg 1 EBP 24 295  
 1881 Deed-MGraham to Caroline Ransell sister-pg 2 EBP 24 295  
 1890 Graham to Chapman-pg 1 JA 17 321  
 1890 Graham to Chapman-pg 2 JA 17 321  
 1890 Graham to Chapman-pg 3 JA 17 321  
 1906 Deed MGraham est to WHTrail p1 190 166  
 1906 Deed MGraham est to WHTrail p2 190 167  
 1910 Deed Wm Robertson to WH Trail-1/2 acre-p1-214-9  
 1910 Deed Wm Robertson to WH Trail-1/2 acre-p2-214-10

### History of Louisa Carroll Land

1857 Deed-LCarroll from TPrice-1/2 acre-pg 1 JGH 6 298  
 1857 Deed-LCarroll from TPrice-1/2 acre-pg 2 JGH 6 299  
 1910 Deed GBlair to Leola and Fontleroy Williams-1/2 acre-p1-212-152  
 1910 Deed GBlair to Leola and Fontleroy Williams-1/2 acre-p2-212-153  
 1910 Deed Leola and Fontleroy Williams to Wm Robertson-1/2 acre-p1-214-8  
 1910 Deed Leola and Fontleroy Williams to Wm Rovertson-1/2 acre-p2-214-9  
 1910 Deed Wm Robertson to WH Trail-1/2 acre-p1-214-9  
 1910 Deed Wm Robertson to WH Trail-1/2 acre-p2-214-10  
 1925 Deed WH Trail to Bennett-384/43

### History of Trail to Bennett and subdivision of property

1925 Deed WH Trail to Bennett-384/43  
 1930 Deed Bennett to Hunter-p1-512/361  
 1930 Deed Bennett to Hunter-p2-512/362  
 1932 Deed-Bennett to Freeburger-3/8 acre-540/393  
 1946 Deed-Bennett to WoodrowBennett-p1-1012/64  
 1946 Deed-Bennett to WoodrowBennett-p2-1012/65  
 1949 Deed Bennett to Hughes-p.1-1304/556  
 1949 Deed Bennett to Hughes-p.2-1304/557  
 1949 Deed Bennett to Sullivan p1 1308/475  
 1949 Deed Bennett to Sullivan p2 1308/476  
 1949 Deed-Hughes to Wm Bennett-p1-1304/562  
 1949 Deed-Hughes to Wm Bennett-p2-1304/563  
 1949 Deed-Hughes to Woodrow Bennettp.1-1244/141  
 1949 Deed-Hughes to Woodrow Bennettp.2-1244/142

### **History of Ann Willson Land-Listing of Deeds-Liber/Folio**

1845 Deed Leach to Willson p1 JGH 2/151  
1845 Deed Leach to Willson p2 JGH 2/152  
1868 Deed Ann Davis to Benoni p1 EBP 4/474  
1868 Deed Ann Davis to Benoni p2 EBP 4/475  
1871 Deed Ann Davis to Wm H Johnson p1 EBP/343  
1871 Deed Ann Davis to Wm H Johnson p2 EBP/344  
1886 Deed Wm & Eliza Johnson to Spencer Jones p1 JA 2/19  
1886 Deed Wm & Eliza Johnson to Spencer Jones p2 JA 2/20  
1886 Deed Wm & Eliza Johnson to Spencer Jones p3 JA 2/21  
1901 Deed John Davis to Eliza Johnson p1 TD 17/406  
1901 Deed John Davis to Eliza Johnson p2 TD 17/407  
1901 Deed Wm H Johnson to Eliza Johnson p1 TD 17/405  
1901 Deed Wm H Johnson to Eliza Johnson p2 TD 17/406  
1902 Deed Johnson to Elizabeth Hill p1 TD 24/16  
1902 Deed Johnson to Elizabeth Hill p2 TD 24/17  
1910 Deed Eliza Johnson to Fred Nugent p1 210/431  
1910 Deed Eliza Johnson to Fred Nugent p2 210/432  
1928 Deed Eulie Carroll et al to Lillian Finley p1 458/217  
1928 Deed Eulie Carroll et al to Lillian Finley p2 458/218  
1928 Deed Eulie Carroll et al to Lillian Finley p3 458/219  
1928 Deed Eulie Carroll et al to Lillian Finley p4 458/220  
1928 Deed Eulie Carroll et al to Lillian Finley p5 458/221  
1932 Deed Hairston to S Green p1 542/43  
1932 Deed Hairston to S Green p2 542/44  
1946 Deed Hairston to Clarke p1 1009/241  
1946 Deed Hairston to Clarke p2 1009/242  
1956 Deed Hairston to GParker et al (Masonic Hall) 2171/449

### **History of Sarah Hopkins Land-Listing of Deeds-Liber/Folio**

1833 Deed JLeach to Sarah Hopkins p1 SB 5/435  
1833 Deed JLeach to Sarah Hopkins p2 SB 5/436  
1856 Deed-Joy to Daniel Brogden p1 JGH 5/318  
1856 Deed-Joy to Daniel Brogden p2 JGH 5/319  
1939 Deed to Hairston p1 730/116  
1939 Deed to Hairston p2 730/117  
1956 Deed Hairston to Parket et al (Masons?) 2171/449